COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICE OF EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

IN RE: TOWNHALL MEETING C0331990

EQUIPMENT RENTAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

HEARD BEFORE: GARY CRITZER

STATE EMS ADVISORY BOARD CHAIR

FEBRUARY 2, 2017

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RICHMOND MARRIOTT SHORT PUMP
4240 DOMINION BOULEVARD
GLEN ALLEN, VIRGINIA
5:00 P.M.

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1	APPEARANCES:
2	Gary Critzer, Presiding Officer
3	State EMS Advisory Board Chair
4	ALSO PRESENT:
5	Warren Short, Training Manager
6	Division of Educational Development
7	Marilyn McCloud, MD, Advisory Board member Medical Direction Committee Chair
8	Medical Direction Committee Chair
9	Ron Passmore, Advisory Board member Training and Certification Committee
10	Ifalifing and Certification Committee
11	Larry Oliver I-99 Program Work Group member
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(The townhall meeting commenced at 5:00 p.m., and the presentation commenced as follows:) MR. CRITZER: Has everybody had an opportunity to sign up on the sheet in the hallway? If you haven't, make sure you do that. Also, if you wanted to speak tonight, please indicate so on -- by checking on the left side of the roster. Also, there's some agendas out there and some guidelines for the meeting. For those of you that don't know me, my name's Gary Critzer and I'm the current chair of the State EMS Advisory Board. I'm also the current president of VAGEMSA and I'm the emergency services EMS Director for the City of Waynesboro. Thank you for coming out tonight for the first of our townhall meetings on the EMT-I program in Virginia. This is the opportunity for us to give you some information about EMT-I and how we got where we are. And to allow you

the opportunity to ask questions and to

provide feedback. There are some folks with 1 us tonight that I just want to make sure 2 that you know who's in the audience. 3 So up front, we've got Ron 4 Passmore, who's the current chair and 5 Advisory Board member of our Training and 6 Certification committee. 7 Dr. Marilyn McCloud to his 8 right, who is the current -- again --9 10 Advisory Board member and chair of the Medical Direction committee. 11 And Larry Oliver, who is a 12 13 former Advisory Board member, and chair of TCC, but also worked on the work group that 14 discussed the I-99 program in Virginia. 15 If there's any other Advisory 16 Board members -- and I know there are --17 would you please just stand up briefly so 18 the folks can see you. 19 20 So we've got numerous Advisory Board members here tonight that will be 21 asked to take on this. We also have lots of 22 folks from -- thank y'all very much -- from 23 the Office of EMS. Mr. Brown and -- and

crew over here. We've got some back in the

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back, Mr. Winston, Dr. Linbeck, Cam, all 1 those folks. So lot of folks here tonight. 2 We hope to address your questions, any 3 concerns that you might have. 4 We are going to be following 5 the guidelines that the Commonwealth has for 6 conducting public comment at meetings. 7 They are out on the table if you want to -- if 8 you didn't pick one up. 9 10 So in accordance with the Administrative Process Act of the Office of 11 EMS, you, number one, need to register if 12 you want to speak tonight before this group. 13 Time permitting, we will make 14 sure that everybody gets an opportunity to 15 speak. As you speak tonight, we're going to 16 ask you to come up to the microphone, 17 clearly identify yourself and what agency 18 you represent. 19 This meeting is being recorded 20 so that it can be transcribed. And we'll 21 have a permanent record of each one of the 22

townhalls. We're going to allow three

minutes for each individual that wants to

This is not an opportunity to

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speak.

debate, this is an opportunity to ask questions and we'll provide feedback. So that's -- that's the way we'll be doing this this evening.

We expect this to remain professional and cordial so that there's no -- there's no personal attacks or anything like that that goes on.

We would also like, if you have a lengthy personal position or a department position, that you submit that in writing.

There will be a location on the Office of EMS web site by next week, Mr. Brown has assured me, where you can submit public comments in writing to the Office of EMS.

Currently, the presentation that we're going to give in a few minutes is on the web site. If you go to the -- the -- the main page, there's a tab on there now for the I-99 townhalls. And underneath of that you'll find a link to tonight's presentation. Again, by next week there should be a link where you can submit public

Glen Allen Townhall February 2, 2017 comments. And that way, we can collect all 1 There are going to be a number of this. 2 townhalls conducted throughout the state and 3 we'll give the dates and locations of those 4 5 as we go through this process. So before we jump in, are 6 there any questions before we get started? 7 Warren, if you would. Okay. 8 9 10 MR. SHORT: Now I can't say 11 12

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anything. All right. So we're going to talk about the intermediate program in Virginia as we know it today and how we got where we are.

So a little bit of history about I-99 -- let me get over here so I don't block everybody's view. It was developed in the late 1990's. There was an I-85 program before that, but it was not comparative to the I-99 program.

It was more in the middle. we did -- Virginia really never used the I-85 program. We had the shock trauma program and enhanced. I-99 that came about in the late 90's was piloted through '99 to 2001. And then we transitioned all of our former cardiac technicians over to 'I' -- from 2002 through 2009. A lot of that was done, if you remember, through continuing education.

It was sort of a transition process. As of January 2009, there were 2914 I-99 certified in Virginia. Some information about the registry. The National Registry stopped testing initial -- or certifying, I should say -- new I-99's as of December 31st, 2013.

Since that time, the only test that's been available for intermediate has been an assessment exam to be used by those states that continue to certify intermediate providers. So after that date, there were no new nationally registered intermediates certified.

The registry has also announced that they will not continue certification of those who currently possess it after March 31st of 2019. So those who are intermediate providers who are re-registering in March of this year, it

will be your last opportunity to re-register 1 with the National Registry as an 2 intermediate provider. 3 If by the date in 2019 you 4 have not transitioned to paramedic, you will 5 become an intermediate -- excuse me, an 6 advanced EMT with the National Registry. 7 That will not have any impact 8 on your Virginia intermediate certification. 9 10 And we'll talk about that in just a moment. The Office of EMS began a review of what to 11 do if and when the National Registry stops 12 offering the I-99 assessment examination. 13 They've given us information 14 to suggest that at some point in the future 15 if there's not a defined need for I-99 16 assessment testing, they will cease to do 17 They have not given us a date. that. 18 They have assured us that they 19 20 will give us time to prepare for it. But at some point in the future, it is likely that 21 they will stop I-99 assessment testing. 22 That will create some issues for Virginia if 23 we're not prepared to address it. 24 Training and Certification committee formed 25

a work group that started meeting in November of 2015 to discuss their recommendations and to come up with a recommendation for the Advisory Board as what we should do moving forward if the registry -- if and when the registry ceases the assessment testing.

This just shows a period of I-99's from 2009 through January of this year. The peak, it looks like, of certified I-99's in Virginia was in the July time frame -- or actually, back up.

Probably more like January time frame of 2014 is when it peaked. And it slowly started a gradual decline in the number of intermediate providers in the Commonwealth. Oh-oh. Did it skip one?

Yeah, there we go. Very important, there's been a lot of discussion going on around the State and we hear it.

We've heard it at the Advisory Board, the Office of EMS has heard it. The program reps get asked about it. EMS counsels are getting asked about it that -- that the -- it's the intent of the EMS system in

Virginia, once the registry stops
recognizing I-99 that we're going to take
I-99 away from all providers in Virginia,
and that is completely inaccurate.
There's no intent to

There's no intent to

de-certify any currently certified

intermediate provider. As long as you

maintain your certification. Today there is

still a re-entry process.

So if you lost your I-99 today and you went next week and completed your CE, you would be eligible for re-entry within that two-year period.

You'd have to go through the testing process, but you would be eligible for re-entry because there is an assessment exam. If and when that assessment exam goes away, there would be no way for you to re-enter, currently.

Because we don't have a mechanism for testing. So the key is, there's no intent at any point to remove the I-99 certification from somebody that has it as long as they maintain it. Now, if 10 years down from the road from now an

intermediate didn't exist any more and all of the intermediate providers in Virginia had transitioned over to PE or they had -- we didn't have any more, that would probably be an opportunity for the Office of EMS and the system at that point to address.

We don't have a need for it

We don't have a need for it any more. But that's not the current issue. There's still about 2900 providers in Virginia that have intermediate.

And as long as they maintain that certification, they will keep that certification. There's no intent for Medical Direction to say, no, we're not going to recognize them.

They can't practice. None of that's been talked about. So please help dispel that myth. That's inaccurate.

There's no plans to remove that certification from folks.

They just need to maintain it.

Okay? We did withhold act the action item

from the TCC work group at the November 9th,

2016 Advisory Board meeting because we were
getting so much feedback. And there was so

much misinformation out there that was
floating around the system that we felt it
was important to take a pause and to have
these townhall meetings and get the right
information out there.

And hear from the system on what the needs of the system are, and get input back before we made a final decision. Just to make sure you understand how this process works, whether it's related to I-99 or any other issue that comes before the Advisory Board.

The issues get vetted by the committees of the Board, the standing committees of the Board. For example, in this situation it would get -- it gets vetted by Medical Direction who has the ultimate authority for clinical practice.

It gets vetted by TCC. If a regulatory action was required to change something, it would get vetted by the Rules and Regulations committee. Ultimately, a recommendation for change would have to come to the full Advisory Board. The full Advisory Board would have to adopt and

endorse it. And then if it requires a 1 regulatory change or a change in practice, 2 most things have to go to the State Board of 3 Health. And the State Board of Health has 4 the final say in that process. 5 So this is not an overnight, 6 snap your finger. If it requires regulatory 7 changes -- those of you that have been 8 around awhile know that they can take 9 10 anywhere from 18 months to eight years. And I mean that literally 11 because the last regulations took almost 12 13 eight years before they came off the Governor's desk. So this is not a snap your 14 finger decision. 15 This is a decision that we 16 believe is one that the system needs to be 17 engaged in. But is it a decision that we 18 need to make because it's not one that 19 20 doesn't -- that comes without consequences. 21

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Whether we say we're not going to certify 'I's' any more, or we say, yes, we're going to continue to have an 'I' There's a price tag that comes program. with that that we need to talk about. And

there's things that we have to put in place. So in the history -- the work group came out with this proposal to talk about what they recommended if and when the National Registry ceased their assessment exam.

And it find -- the work group found that Virginia does not have the resources to develop and maintain a valid, reliable and legally defense-able certification exam.

The work group further recommends that upon the loss of the ability to gain initial intermediate certification, existing intermediates in Virginia will be able to maintain their intermediate certification indefinitely through continuing education with no re-entry mechanism.

That work group unanimously endorsed that on 9-2 of '16. And it was going up line to the Training and Certification full committee for their -- their vetting and for them to adopt it. And then it would come up line to -- to the full Advisory Board. So that's the work group

position. Now that doesn't say anything about, are we going to develop our own certification testing. It just says -- well, it does.

It says we don't have the resources to develop. Resources meaning money, etcetera, to be able to -- to put a -- a test together. And people don't generally understand the amount of effort and work.

It's not Warren sitting down at a computer and Debbie sitting down at a computer and developing a written test on their own.

Because of the legal consequences of testing and treating people fairly, it's a bit -- it's a very arduous process to put together a test that's legally defense-able, psychometrically sound.

And there's a bunch of other buzz words that, quite honestly, slip my mind right now. But it takes a lot of work and time and effort to put together a certification exam. And along with that

comes a price tag. So, some data points. After March 31st of 2019, nowhere in the United States will there be a nationally registered emergency medical technician intermediate.

Because the registry is going to abandon that certification. You will either bridge up to paramedic or you will revert to an advanced EMT at the national level.

If you're an intermediate in Virginia, that will have no consequence on you, other than you won't have a national 'I' card any more. Okay?

Some other information. FEMA does not recognize I-99 for any of the DMAT ALS teams. So if you're an I-99, once that certification at the national level goes away, if you're a DMAT team member they will not recognize you as an ALS provider any longer.

Don't know whether that effects any of you or not. The national I-99 curriculum no longer exists. Virginia has done some things to maintain it -- its

curriculum somewhat, but it's been 1 predominantly just to keeping up the AHA, 2 ECC criteria and making sure that that 3 That's about the extent of it. matches. 4 There are no up-to-date I-99 text books. 5 The -- the publishers gave up 6 on that when they saw that the curriculum 7 was going away. And after March 31st, 2019, 8 the portability of I-99, both into and out 9 10 of Virginia, will be negatively effected. There are other states that 11 may not recognize an I-99 certification and 12 13 you would only be able to practice at EMT level. It will have implications with 14 15 REPLICA, with those states, as we move forward in that process. So beware of that. 16 So Virginia EMS providers, by 17 number and -- and percent, this is as of the 18 6th of this month. There's currently 34,672 19 20 certified EMS providers in the Commonwealth. And you can see -- I'm not 21 going to read them off to you. You can see 22 the breakdown by provider level. So there's 23 currently 2920 currently certified 24 These intermediate providers in Virginia. 25

are localities where I-99's exceed 1 paramedics. And again, this was as of 2 January 6th, 2017. So the purple states --3 oh, states. Gee, sorry. The purple 4 counties are where there are more I-99's 5 than there are paramedics. 6 Now, as was pointed out to me, 7 it's important to note that that doesn't 8 necessarily mean that's where they work. 9 10 That means that's where their home address of record with the Office of EMS is. 11 So they could, theoretically, 12 live in Giles County, but they work in 13 Franklin County and drive to work every --14 every day. So it's where they live. That's 15 the best data that we have right now. 16 Localities with no paramedics 17 are in orange, and there's one, which 18 actually surprised me. I thought there 19 would be more than that. 20 But that's based, again, on 21 where they live, not where they work. 22 There's one locality in Virginia that has no 23 paramedics. That was pretty impressive as 24

That doesn't mean they -- that means

well.

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they might only have one somewhere else.

But that's the only one with none. So test
development and delivery. So if Virginia
were to say, we're going to maintain our own
EMT-I certification process.

We're going to write and develop a test, and we're going to administer a test in the Commonwealth. We -- staff took the opportunity to talk to North Carolina.

For those of you that don't know, North Carolina is not a National Registry state. They do their own certification testing and have their own certification levels.

So they spoke with them about the maintenance of their tests and the development of their tests. And these are the figures that they came up with -- woops, sorry.

These are the figures that they came up with as of a few weeks ago.

About \$615,000.00 annually to revise and refresh their test bank. It's a paper-based exam and it takes about 450 to 500 man hours

1	to create a single exam. That's not
2	using currently, as you know, we use
3	Pearson VUE to host our testing in Virginia.
4	If we were to resume develop our own
5	test, then the the question would be do
6	we create a paper-based exam and put it back
7	out with the with the test examiners to
8	deliver?
9	Or do we pay Pearson VUE to
10	host an exam and administer it for us, which
11	would come with additional cost. North
12	Carolina figures also include that they
13	contract with a vendor, Castle Worldwide, to
14	help develop those examinations.
15	They they don't do it on
16	their own. It requires people with
17	oh-oh.
18	
19	SPEAKER 1: Battery gone? It timed
20	out.
21	
22	MR. SHORT: Time out.
23	
24	SPEAKER 1: Keep talking.
25	

r	
1	MR. SHORT: I can't. I can't
2	remember where I was.
3	
4	SPEAKER 1: Castle Worldwide.
5	
6	MR. SHORT: Thank you. It they
7	they contract with a, again, a vendor who
8	specializes in developing psychometrically
9	sound, legally defense-able examinations.
10	They work with their state to put that
11	together. We broke it.
12	EDTIFIED COD
13	SPEAKER 1: It needs a battery.
14	
15	MR. SHORT: Take a pause it. Let
16	me see can I get it to at least go to the
17	next
18	
19	SPEAKER 1: Debbie, do you have the
20	little [inaudible]? The little [inaudible]
21	because I don't have it.
22	
23	SPEAKER 2: You're going to let
24	stuff slide [unintelligible]?
25	

1	SPEAKER 3: Gary
2	
3	MR. CRITZER: Hmm? Decide where
4	you're going?
5	
6	MR. SHORT: Here you go. Well, if
7	you can read this, you're better than me.
8	But nevertheless, hopefully we'll get this
9	back running here in a second. Thank you,
10	Gary. Again, they developed they work
11	with a vendor.
12	
13	(Speaker out of range of microphone.)
14	
15	MR. SHORT: The North Carolina
16	figures, they also they contract with EMS
17	Performance Improvement Center at the
18	University of North Carolina.
19	They use their IT department.
20	They maintain the test bank and they do all
21	the grading of the examinations. But it is
22	a paper-based test.
23	So when it comes to to test
24	development and delivery, what does Virginia
25	currently have in place? We have the IT

component because we've previously done 1 certification testing. We have about 60% of 2 the IT component is in place. What we don't 3 have is the psychometrician [sp] services --4 hope I said that right -- item -- item 5 development, standardized setting. 6 The maintenance of practice 7 analysis and legal consultation are items 8 that we would need to -- to add to that 9 10 process if we were going to develop our own certification. 11 Hang on a minute, we might be 12 13 living here in a second. I'm waiting for Chad to say we need an Apple. 14 15 (Several background comments from the 16 audience.) 17 18 MR. SHORT: I know. Thank 19 20 goodness. Dah [sp], okay. Here. You can have your phone back. Thank you. All 21 right. 22 Let's back up a little bit 23 here so that -- so again, we talked about 24 the paper exam. We talked about what Castle 25

1	Worldwide does for North Carolina. This,
2	again, is from the University of North
3	Carolina for their their development and
4	delivery of the test. This is what
5	again, what Virginia has in place currently.
6	The 'x's' mean we do not.
7	Those items would have to be
8	procured and put in place in order to do a
9	test. Can we widen the screen somehow?
10	Well, shucks.
11	
12	SPEAKER 2: Adam, do you have any
13	suggestions?
14	
15	MR. SHORT: Yeah, punt.
16	
17	(Several background comments from the
18	audience.)
19	
20	MR. SHORT: Aww, nuts.
21	
22	SPEAKER 1: That was intentional.
23	
24	MR. SHORT: Ta-dah. Thank you.
25	

(Several background comments from the 1 audience.) 2 3 MR. SHORT: I'm not sure how many 4 of you are familiar or not, but Virginia is 5 part of what's known as the Atlantic EMS 6 Alliance, which are council states.3 7 These are the states on the left that are 8 part of the Alliance. 9 10 Virginia's been part of that for a long, long time. And that is where 11 our test bank came from for a number of 12 13 We collectively procured and developed EMS test bank and test questions 14 for all the levels of certification. 15 Slowly but surely, all of 16 those states together collectively said, we 17 can't continue being in this business. 18 too expensive. It -- it takes too much 19 And there's already a certification 20 time. mechanism out there. 21 That's when Virginia and all 22 those other states, except for North 23 Carolina, went to the National Registry. 24 believe I'm correct in saying that. Is that 25

correct, Warren? North Carolina's the only 1 one that does its own testing? 2 3 SPEAKER 1: Correct. 4 5 MR. SHORT: Okay. So all those 6 states moved from the Atlantic EMS Alliance 7 developing tests to the National Registry 8 with the exception of North Carolina. 9 10 So if you look at the intermediate activity, you can see that 11 there's only a few states that have I-99's 12 DC has a few, Maryland has a lot. 13 left. Virginia has the most. 14 West Virginia actually renamed 15 theirs. They are no longer -- and they may 16 never have been, it kind of was confusing. 17 They call theirs advanced care technicians, 18 not intermediates. 19 They -- the only states that 20 continue to offer initial I-99 certification 21 is Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia that 22 are part of the Atlantic EMS Alliance. 23 they offer recertification for those levels. 24 All those other states, including North 25

Carolina, have abandoned that I-99 certification process. So where do we go from here? We're going to continue to have these townhall meetings. The one tonight, obviously.

There'll be another one on the 23rd of February at the Virginia Fire Rescue Conference in Virginia Beach. March 14th will be at Manassas Fire Department in Manassas.

The 21st of March will be at Rappahannock Community College on the Northern Neck. March 31st will be in Roanoke at the Holiday Inn Tanglewood in advance of the VAVRS State Board of Governors the next day.

And we're going to have two more, we're -- we're waiting on confirmation from locations. One will be in the Abingdon area and the other will be in the J -- at JMU in the Harrisonburg area.

And those dates will be announced, so that's coming up. The idea is to gain -- again, put information out there and gain as much input and feedback from the

system that we can. Then at -- the next step is where do we go from here? So the plan is that the -- we'll take all this information that we collect.

It'll be transcribed and put into a report that we're going to share, first with the Training and Certification committee, along with that to Medical Direction to allow them the opportunity to vet those comments and hear the concerns from the system, good, bad or indifferent.

And then they will compile recommendations that will be brought back to the Advisory Board executive committee, and ultimately, the Advisory Board at our May meeting.

So that we can make a decision on what we are going to do once the registry stops the I-99 assessment exam. And our options are -- are out there, whether it's we say, once they stop we're done.

We'll maintain the ones that we have. But we will not do any initial certification of I-99's going forward. The other could be that we are going to continue

I-99 certification, which means the
curriculum's got to be revamped. We've got
to develop tests, we've got to pay for all
that. And then we can determine how we're
going to run that certification program.

Or are there any intermediate
steps -- no pun intended -- in between that
that could be done to -- to meet the needs

that could be done to -- to meet the needs of the system in Virginia. So that's where we are.

So the next part of the process is I'm going to allow the folks that have been intimately involved with this process from Dr. McCloud with Medical Direction to talk briefly about the -- what the medical directors have been talking about.

And then anything that Ron or Larry have to say about the process they went through.

DR. MCCLOUD: Good evening. I won't keep you long. I know I'm between y'all and the bar. You know, this is a difficult position for all of us to be put

We would love for things to keep going in. 1 just the way they've been. Unfortunately, 2 our hands have been tied a little bit. And 3 we feel like, from the medical direction 4 5 standpoint, that pouring that much money into developing a test to keep the 6 intermediate is just not what's best for our 7 state. And I -- I have no problems with 8 intermediates. 9 10 I like the intermediates, they do a good job. We're not going to take the 11

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I like the intermediates, they do a good job. We're not going to take the intermediate away. That seems to be what everybody's been scared of is that we're going to come and say you're no longer an intermediate.

That's not even being considered. But we just have issues with pouring that much money into a system that we don't think is sustainable. Because those tests last about -- I think about two years.

The test we're giving now for intermediate, I think, is based on -- what year -- 1995 material. So if I told you -- if you were a new paramedic coming out and I

1	said, okay. We're going to give you a test
2	from 1995, you'd feel pretty uncomfortable
3	with that, wouldn't you? I know we'd miss a
4	lot of questions because a lot's changed
5	since 1995.
6	So I'm here now to answer
7	questions for you, hear your thoughts. I
8	will tell you that I started as a basic EMT,
9	became an intermediate in Mississippi.
10	And then went on to paramedic,
11	so I been there. But I do want to hear your
12	thoughts because there may be things that
13	I'm not thinking about.
14	
15	MR. CRITZER: You guys can talk
16	from there. You don't have to
17	
18	DR. MCCLOUD: Oh, now you say that.
19	Thanks, Gary.
20	
21	MR. CRITZER: That's for the
22	explosion earlier in the day.
23	
24	MR. PASSMORE: As the chair of the
25	Training and Certification committee, this

was, of course, came to our committee to figure out what could we do or what -- what would we do. And because this was such and immense task, we decided it needed to be worked by a work group. And we asked Larry Oliver to chair that work group.

And he put a team of folks together that took a look at this. And I'm going to yield to him, because I think he's going to give you a little more information. I'm just here to answer questions if you have questions, too.

MR. OLIVER: Thanks, Ron. So obviously, Intermediate 99 is a very passionate component to Virginia's EMS system. And the work group was formed.

We had representation from all the various EMS communities for training. So we bantered back and forth for several months about what is our options and what is our best options.

And unfortunately, sometimes our personalities got in the way because we were very passionate about how Virginia's

EMS system has grown and sustained over the years. But at the same time, there is a realization about what's transpiring in the future.

So outside of the slides you saw up there, there's one state outside of the Atlantic EMS Council that uses
Intermediate 99 and that is Colorado.

There's a couple other states that use recertification processes from National Registry for I-99 as well. And certainly, when March 31st of 2019 gets here, they will go away.

And the states already know that. We reached out to all 50 states asking for information as early as probably September of 2015 to try to get data to look at and evaluate.

Very few of the states outside of what you saw up there responded because they really are not applicable in this whole process because they don't have I-99. We also reached out to organizations to try to find what is our options for testing.

option because they have the process that is ready for high stakes examinations, which means they're valid, they're reliable, they're psychometrically sound.

They're legally defense-able and meet all those parameters for high stakes exams. We talked about doing our own test.

But that means we have to bring peers in over a period of several, several months to try to get a test bank that we can have two versions if not four versions of an exam to make it valid and reliable.

And based on our history with the Atlantic EMS Council as well as some of the other things that's been taken on by the Office of EMS, we have not had good success in recent years with that.

The Atlantic EMS Council, in the beginning, was a great thing. I mean, I think all the staff and any of us that served on those peer review committees would tell you that. We had great opportunities. But it's been struggled where -- they've

struggled in recent years to try to get
enough people to do that. We found three
private vendors that were options for having
a third party vendor to do our tests.

When staff from OEMS reached

out to them, two -- after hearing the number of potential test takers that was going to be there, two of them said we're not interested. And the third one gave us very basic information.

So between staff and a couple of the committee members, we tried to figure out what their costs schedule was to determine what a figure was going to be approximately to come up with what you saw on the screen.

And remember, we almost have to have two versions of tests at any given time. And right now in order to go back to a paper-based test, we have to have a regulatory change.

Because in 2012 when we switched to National Registry because of the Atlantic EMS Council, we said we're going to all electronic-based testing. So that's

another hurdle that we're going to have to overcome if we choose to go back to this.

The other comment with North Carolina, we're -- there's no way that we can piggyback onto North Carolina's intermediate testing process.

They test based on

Intermediate 85 and not Intermediate 99. So it's not compliant with what our current State I-99 is.

So ultimately at the end of that, the day we met -- and again, we -- we put our personalities and passion aside as individuals to come up with a decision that what we thought was best for the Commonwealth in the long run.

We averaged -- prior to 2016, we were testing about 200 to 240 intermediates every year. This year, projections are less than 200 candidates. And those projections, based on all the programs, are going down every year.

Because most people, in order to market themselves, are going for the paramedic card. And I think most of us

realize that as individuals. That's why a lot of us went to paramedic to start with if we wanted to go from State A to State B. So it certainly took us a long time. We had some struggles as a work group because of the passion that's involved, and especially with the people.

Since then, we've had several jurisdictions come to us and say that after looking at their cost statistics and looking at what an advanced EMT, Intermediate 99 and paramedic can do, and what their calls were based on largely for the jurisdictions that talked to us, between 94 and 98% of their calls, ALS could be handled by an advanced EMT.

And that -- we went back as a group -- as Frederick County, and I did the same thing. And about 95% of our calls could be handled by an advanced EMT.

Intermediates or paramedics wasn't necessary. Now, do we want to do away with paramedics? Absolutely not.

That's not the intent. But I think it's on us -- on each individual agency to go back

and figure out what their needs are for ALS
in today's environment. There's also -Tidewater Community College is no longer
testing intermediate.

They're doing paramedic only
level testing, unless they contract

level testing, unless they contract specifically with a jurisdiction or agency to provide that. And you can only imagine what that cost is going to be.

There are several other organizations that's talking about that. Some of the educational institutions have said, we want a date. We see the writing on the wall.

We want a date to know when we're going to stop Intermediate 99. So those are things that we've heard. So again, this work group formed to try to look out for the best interests of the Commonwealth.

I can assure you that individually, we do several Intermediate 99's for our organization every year. Chief Hobach, who's sitting in the back who's an Advisory Board member, they do a lot of

intermediates as well. So it's going to effect us. But in the big picture of things, when we look at the overall picture of the Commonwealth, the work group decided that we think the best interest is if and when National Registry says we're no longer doing the assessment exam, we're better off to maintain the certified people in the Commonwealth and move forward from there.

MR. CRITZER: Thank you, Larry. So that concludes our presentation part of the evening. I've only got a couple people that signed up to speak.

importance of the evening, I will allow this opportunity, if anybody signed up and didn't check they wanted to speak if you wanted to

And because of that and the

Is there anybody that wants to

add your name to the speaking section.

do that? Anybody that's changed your mind

since you've heard anything? Okay. So the

first person who signed up to speak is Ronnie Grubb.

MR. GRUBB: A few brief remarks

I've prepared here. Good evening, my name
is Ronnie Grubb. I am a paramedic here in
the Richmond Metro area. As a career
paramedic, I've the utmost respect for those
who have come and gone before us.

The men and eventually the women, thankfully, who dress like fire fighters and spoke like doctors. They laid the groundwork that would be -- eventually become the -- they laid the groundwork that would allow emergency medicine and preventative care to come out of the hospital and into the highways, the neighborhoods and the living rooms across the country.

This groundwork, this

foundation started with two critical
elements, knowledge and understanding.

Together these two elements are the
culmination of what we know as exposure,
experience and most importantly, education.

When I started my training as a paramedic in
2008, it was explained to me that I would
gain from my first year of this two-year

It would be the breadth of what a program. 1 paramedic's scientific art form. 2 That the second year would provide the depth. And my 3 goodness, was he right. 4 What I failed to truly 5 appreciate in that second year was that this 6 7

was only the beginning. In our current EMS culture, there is much pride in the skill set of the individual certification levels,

and rightfully so.

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We work hard for it. Men and women train hard, they study hard and take pride in what they are learning. All in hopes that one day they will be the ones who intervene in an unfortunate situation and give that man, that woman and that child another day or, at least, a fighting chance.

But these finely tuned skills and interventions alone will not quarantee the best possible outcomes all the time. Because we all know that sometimes jumping in to do something may be doing too much.

And doing too little, in most cases, is no better. The dividing line that gives the edge in making those critical

Glen Allen Townhall February 2, 2017 decisions is having the knowledge base that 1 either complements or supercedes a skill 2 Our profession is young and our 3 respective systems are taxed. 4 5 There are many areas that rely heavily on the intermediate certification 6 for their provision of advanced level care. 7 That is understood and greatly appreciate. 8 I myself was an intermediate for a year as I 9 10 was obtaining my paramedic. But now could be the time to 11 12 13

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push through some growing pains in the continuing emergence of development of professional pre-hospital care.

I would advocate for the expansion of opportunities and procurement of funding for intermediate to paramedic bridge options.

While this is much easier said than done, this is a good time to take an opportunity that Virginia is being afforded by the National Registry. We should further take inspiration from our comrades who carry on the work that we, most of the time, initiate. You will be hard pressed to find

a registered nurse who does not hold at 1 least an associate's degree. Even now, that 2 is just a launching point as many 3 institutions are encouraging, and some 4 requiring, that an undergraduate program of 5 study be completed. 6 I agree with and support 7 wholeheartedly these requirements, as 8 strenuous as they might be. And I say this 9 10 now even as I am finally finishing my associate's in emergency medical services 11 after six years, and setting my sights for 12 higher goals. 13 This should not be looked at 14 as a hardship, but an avenue to make better 15 our ranks, better serve our fellow man and 16 stand taller in the practice and provision 17 of medical care and services. 18 19 MR. SHORT: 20 If you like, you can leave a copy of that and we'll add it to the 21 record. 22 23 MR. CRITZER: Thank you, Mr. Grubb. 24 The next on the list is Daniel -- is it 25

Lincolns? Did I say that correct? 1 2 MR. LINCOLNS: I'm Daniel Lincolns, 3 program director at John Tyler Community 4 College. 5 I'm going to keep this brief. 6 Our position is basically in support of the 7 We understand and -- and we 8 work group. continue to offer intermediate. 9 10 We offer it as a track -- or as an exit point within the paramedic 11 program, not as a stand alone program 12 13 itself. However, identifying the 14 15 competency components of it, our -- our program has roughly 450 to 600 hours 16 depending on the number of clinical hours 17 that -- before our students are allowed to 18 test out at intermediate. 19 20 And as a competency boast -based program, our students are mostly 21 eligible to test for intermediate about a 22 semester before they finish paramedic. 23

goes on for validating testing and the

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so, understanding the testing process that

expense associated with that, we would support the -- the work group's recommendations. Though, you know, as long as Virginia offers intermediate, we'll -- we'll continue to offer that as a -- as a test out option.

However, our concern from the advisory board and -- and our medical director is the -- the way we define that competency.

Is the state -- and traditionally, if you look back at the numbers that we've required for clinical competency, it's been half the competency of a paramedic.

And so, as we look at scope of practice, you know, from a testing standpoint as well as education, that the intermediate -- if -- if you're going to be allowed to do a skill that a paramedic does, they should be just as competent as a paramedic. And not looking at just half those numbers to -- to bridge that gap. And that would be our position on it. Thank you.

MR. SHORT: Thank you, sir. 1 2 MR. CRITZER: And the last person 3 that had signed up to speak is John Kirtly. 4 5 MR. KIRTLY: The old man himself. 6 Lucky I don't have to have a walker to get 7 up here. John Kirtly, J. Sargeant Reynolds, 8 EMS Program for all you old people in the 9 10 crowd. Goes back to intermediate, goes back to what? 11 Cardiac in '79 and paramedic 12 13 in '81, good God. All I can say as -- as Daniel's probably already spoken, we at J. 14 Sargeant Reynolds are down to one instructor 15 who does EMT to intermediate, intermediate 16 to paramedic. 17 The rest of our programs have 18 all gone straight for a semester paramedic, 19 20 running over 1000 hours. And we keep probably in the same time frame as Daniel as 21 far as two semesters training in 22 intermediate. I haven't seen anything up 23 here that I disagreed with as far as 24

testing. We just need to know from a

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standpoint of y'all, when is the last intermediate class we're going to teach?
Right now, we currently are running one that'll finish fall of this year. And then we'll start a two-semester paramedic program off of that, which'll finish next spring.

And then my instructor's going to look at me and say, we don't start classes in the summer. Do I start an intermediate program in the fall of 2018 to finish spring of 2019?

That's direction we need. As far as practical -- boy, this is tough. How do you test? Well, we're moving away from stick the IV arm and put the tube down the thing that you've been doing for four semesters in class, which is, oh, we're so past that now.

I'm so happy the registry's done what they've done. Why can't we test intermediates the same way? You just eliminate -- if you want to eliminate one of the stations, eliminate the -- the full patient assessment. Because boy, that would really drag down a testing site. I don't

see why you can't make the test an electronic test. I understand the -- the -- the value of having people -- we do have people in the State who can write exams, though.

I mean, we have some brilliant people in this state. I mean -- I'm sorry, I look out here. And I look at other states and I go, y'all need to come to Virginia. You want to see how EMS should be run, come here.

But I don't -- I don't see why we couldn't use the electronic testing sites to test. All our students right now are having to go to electronic testing just to get ready for the registry paramedic.

Most of our students have figured out by now that intermediate's going away. And even the one's who are -- they look at us when they get out and do -- do their intermediate test.

They say, we're going to be back in less than the next class you do because we know what's going to happen to us. So they finish up their 'I' to 'P'

bridge. So as every -- I think other community college, I can simply say we just want direction.

MR. CRITZER: Thank you, sir. And we certainly understand that. As of this moment, I can briefly respond to that last

8 comment.

And that is that the registry has not given us any indication of a date, and has only said that when they do, they will give us advance warning so that we can make -- so there's nothing to say you can't continue to teach that program currently.

Unless action comes to stop it prior to that. So those were the last folks that signed up to speak tonight. There, again, will be an opportunity -- if you change your mind and you feel like you need to express your opinion.

You can either -- either, A, come to one of the other townhall meetings.

Or B, you'll be able to submit your comments electronically online to the Office of EMS.

Check on that web site in -- sometime next

week and that link should be up there to submit those comments. And I assure you, they will all be looked at and they will all be vetted and gone through.

This is an important decision for Virginia. We've got to make the right decision for Virginia. And we realize that when you go from -- from southwest Virginia rural all the way to metro Northern Virginia, that the needs of our communities are different.

So we want to make the right decision for the Commonwealth. I thank all of you for coming out tonight and for hearing what we had to say. I hope you found it beneficial and we answered at least some of your questions.

And again, if you want to submit feedback and you didn't participate tonight, please submit that to us electronically when that link is up.

Because it's important that we hear from -- from those that want their -- their voices heard. Thank you very much.

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(The townhall meeting concluded.)
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1	CERTIFICATE OF THE COURT REPORTER
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3	I, Debroah Carter, do hereby certify that I
4	transcribed the foregoing TOWNHALL MEETING, Glen Allen,
5	Virginia, heard on February 2nd, 2017, from digital media,
6	and that the foregoing is a full and complete transcript
7	of the said TOWNHALL MEETING to the best of my ability.
8	Given under my hand this 8th day of March, 2017.
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11	Atthewal Carty
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16	My certification expires June 30, 2017.
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